Is it true that Big Spend liberal-labor rule contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction? In other words, what is the likelihood of a majority of the voters turning Kennedy out in 1964? *See Page 573.*

Vol. XVII, No. 46 — Section IV

HUMAN EVENTS

November 17, 1960

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Part I

30 Questions About the Kennedy Administration

Is it true that Reuther and Kennedy have a pronounced dislike and distrust of each other? Would such feelings affect Kennedy's attitude toward the United Auto Workers in particular and labor in general?

Reuther and Kennedy have an undisguised distrust and dislike for each other. But, speaking politically, they will hang together because otherwise they will hang separately. Reuther needs Kennedy during the next four years. Kennedy will desperately need Reuther if he is to win a second term in 1964.

Three new Cabinet-rank Departments are likely to be created during Kennedy's first term. In the order in which they are likely to come, they are: (1) Department of Urban Affairs; (2) Department of Transportation; (3) Department of Education. What far-reaching changes in the structure of American government will each bring?

The objective of the Department of Urban Affairs will be to expand urban renewal and promote the creation of metropolitan districts. Under the Kennedy program, the federal government will offer to assume a large part of the cost of "modernizing" city and suburban areas if the plans submitted are acceptable to the Department of Urban Affairs. The object will be to have Uncle Sam pay the bills while local communities and local property owners get the benefits.

Big city mayors are enthusiastic about this program. They want public projects for which they can claim credit but they don't want to ask local taxpayers to pay for them. Furthermore, they want many projects that are worth getting only if the benefited communities and property owners don't have to pay the cost which may often be 10 times the value of the project.

The purpose of the Department of Transportation will be to have Uncle Sam pay the bill for subsidies to commuter railroads. All taxpayers everywhere will subsidize commuters and others who gain by commuter transportation.

A Cabinet-level Department of Education will be the inevitable result of Federal aid to education. The Supreme Court has repeatedly said that what the Federal government subsidizes, the Federal government must control—to see that the money is spent as Congress intends. At the present time, the educationist lobby insists that it wants only federal financial aid and "no control," but educational journals and books tell the opposite story. The educationists want to get rid of 20,000 local boards of education. They talk about "national standards of education" to be set by a federal department which they believe will be subservient to the National Education Association.

These three departments indicate the philosophy of the liberal group surrounding Kennedy. The goal, to centralize governmental power in Washington, is to be achieved only by mass bribery, offering federal aid—often to the extent of 75 per cent to 95 per cent—in exchange for the acceptance of a small amount of federal control first; eventually full control.

Will Adlai Stevenson be the new Secretary of State? What will be the principal factor in Kennedy's choice of Cabinet officers?

Adlai Stevenson will NOT be Secretary of State if Kennedy feels sure enough of himself to get even with Stevenson for failing to heed the Kennedy ultimatum to come out for the Massachusetts Senator after the West Virginia victory when such support would have been helpful. Kennedy, however, knows that if he appoints anybody else (probably Bowles) that New York and California liberals will be unforgiving.

Kennedy will choose his Cabinet according to the ancient political principle of rewarding those who helped the winner at the time that the winner still needed help.

For that reason, three men from Connecticut, Governor Ribicoff, Chester Bowles and State Chairman Bailey will receive first consideration. However, all three being from one small state, they obviously cannot be in the Cabinet all at the same time.

Governors Hodges, Collins, Mennen Williams, Brown and DiSalle will be favorably considered though those like DiSalle and Brown, who have two years to serve as Governor, may have to wait. Symington may be offered the Defense post because of the way the Vice Presidency was jerked out from under him.

Robert Kennedy will not get a high official position but will certainly be No. 1 Adviser. High Democrats call him "Raul"—after Fidel Castro's brother, because of his dictatorial manner during the nomination fight.

Robert's usual ultimatum: "Governor, you either come out within 3 days for Jack or you'll face consequences you won't like."

Will Kennedy appoint a Negro to his Cabinet?

Not immediately, but certainly before the date of the Centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation. Before that, many Negroes will be appointed to federal judgeships and to Foreign service posts, especially to the new African nations. The demand for Negroes in high government posts will far exceed the supply.

President-elect Kennedy has said that if a severe recession occurred, he would rush a message to Congress urging immediate passage of a Temporary TAX Cut. WHAT WOULD BE THE NATURE OF THAT TAX CUT?

The cure for recession, say the liberals, is to increase purchasing power. Any tax cut would be primarily for the lower income brackets because they will spend the money so obtained while the rich would save it, which is bad, say the liberals. How large it would be would depend upon the severity of the reces-

Copyright 1960 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sion. To illustrate: the planners might decide upon a tax credit of $10 per month per dependent for a period of five months. The tax saving to a family of five (rich or poor) would be $250.

George Meany, AFL-CIO President, has said that the fast-rising US population requires the creation of 25,000 new jobs every week for many years and he has mentioned that TAX reform will be necessary to achieve this goal. What kind of "tax reform" does Meany favor?

The tax cut that Meany says is necessary to provide 25,000 jobs a week or 1,250,000 a year for the next 20 years (25,000,000 new jobs in all) is not the tax cut which classical economists think necessary for this purpose. The latter say that a capital investment of $20,000 per job will be required to provide the kind of jobs—using highly automatic machinery—which do most to increase the standard of living. By that standard, $25 billion of additional capital per year would be called for. The incentive needed to save this colossal sum, say the classical economists, must take the form of lower tax rates on business income and on the higher brackets.

Meany's tax cut would be the opposite sort—a cut solely on lower income brackets—"to increase purchasing power." The Meany method (also the Kennedy method) would intensify inflation because the increase would be in "purchasing power," not in the capital equipment needed to provide jobs.

Kennedy has said that some of the increased expenditures called for by his program will be paid for by tightening up on business expense deductibility and the closing of tax loopholes. What should business and investors expect in these respects?

See No. 9 for discussion of depletion allowances.

Repeal of the dividend credit would add only $100 million in revenue. It is quite probable that the Democratic Congress will repeal this dividend credit.

There are no other "loopholes" being talked about that would provide any substantial amount of revenue.

There is much talk about "extravagant expense accounts" which in the end comes down to just one questionable item, namely, ENTERTAINMENT. Will entertainment be disallowed? Answer: Don't be silly. The entertainment industry was overwhelmingly pro-Kennedy. A considerable portion of the entertainment industry would be virtually annihilated if "entertainment" should be outlawed as a deductible expense.

However, there is one special sphere where deductibility might be eliminated—the ownership of yachts by corporations and the expense of maintaining them. The Yacht Construction industry may not have been pro-Kennedy. However, if yacht expense should be ended, the net result would be negligible. Federal revenues will rise by one-thousandth of one per cent.

Lyndon Johnson surprised many in the Senate by accepting the Vice Presidential nomination. Will he be a "conservative" influence in the White House councils, particularly regarding issues like oil depletion and civil rights, where the "Texas" attitude is at variance with the national Democratic attitude?

The height of Johnson's ambition is not to be the Senate Majority leader but to be President. He sees his only chance, barring the President's death, of winning the Democratic Presidential nomination is to prove during Kennedy's presidential period that "he is more liberal than the liberals." He will no longer take the "Texas viewpoint" on civil rights or oil depletion, but rather that of the extreme left—whose support will be vital to the realization of his ambition.

Will the 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance, so insistently denounced by Northern liberals, now be reduced, or will such action be prevented by the "Texas lobby"?

The Americans for Democratic Action make shrill demands for a reduction in the 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance but during the Presidential campaign, when Kennedy faced the question of losing the votes of the oil-producing states, he said, "A commission would be appointed to to study the question." Because of the ferocious hatred of liberals for "oil barons," the pressure upon Kennedy to reduce the depletion allowance will be intense.

With Adam Clayton Powell's becoming chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, will passage by Congress of federal aid to education—including teachers' salaries—be stymied by the "Powell Amendments"? The Powell Amendment prohibited federal aid from being given to states resisting school desegregation and each time it became part of a federal aid bill, it automatically insured that Dixie Democrats would prevent final passage.

The only chance to keep on preventing federal aid to education is by means of Powell Amendments which keep Southern liberals from voting for federal aid. The Negro press angrily asks why Northern liberals—professed enthusiasts about integration—fail to insist upon the Powell Amendment in all aid-to-education bills.

Kennedy has promised vigorous action on Civil Rights. What kind of action with reference to voting rights, job opportunities, housing, education and community and private facilities? How will those promises be implemented?

Kennedy has promised a Federal Employment Practices Act prohibiting every business engaged in interstate commerce from racial discrimination in employment. He has promised an end to racial discrimination in federally-aided public housing. Liberals demand that FHA mortgages bar racial discrimination in all forms, including the sale and rental of federally-financed homes. The federal government will use its maximum powers on matters involving voting rights and education. The Democratic platform goes so far as to suggest that the federal government shall act to compel desegregation even of private facilities.

Kennedy has promised an end to "high interest rates" and "tight money." How much of a drop in interest rates does he want? What will be the effect—upon business, upon the prospects of inflation—of the promised cut in interest rates?

Kennedy promised a $3 billion drop in federal interest requirements; apparently he expects to cut interest rates by one-third. Many firms needing large capital loans may decide to "wait" since interest rates are a large part of the cost of some capital improvements—especially those made by public utilities.

If the reward for saving is reduced by one-third, there will be less saving. At the same time, the lowered rates increase the demand for loans. Result? Inflation. A Bryan-soft-money policy may have "disastrous" long-term effects upon the American economy.

The immediate question is whether the expectation of the artificially depressed interest rates will result in another spurt in business. That could happen, but each artificial stimulus will make the ultimate readjustment the worse.

Kennedy has promised a vast increase in public housing. What kind, for whom?

Kennedy has promised a spectacular expansion in public housing, for the lower income brackets; for the middle income groups; for the aged—all except the well-to-do.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The current rate of federally subsidized public housing has been in the neighborhood of 20,000 units a year and the total of all housing construction—private and public—is about 1,100,000 units a year. If private construction of homes were squeezed out and if the government then doubled the current construction rate—to 2.2 million homes a year—it would still take 30 years for the government to build new subsidized housing for ALL except the well-to-do. If the government is to subsidize one man's housing, why should it not subsidize all housing?

A family now accepted for public housing moves into a *new* $20,000 home and pays only $35 a month—only a minor fraction of the economic rent. The rest of the economic cost of that housing is paid by the subsidy. The American people would actually SAVE money if they donated the housing unit to the recipient; the tax and maintenance subsidies over 30 years may amount to twice the original cost.

When asked what he would do about disputes like the 116-day steel strike, Kennedy said: "The President must have a whole arsenal of weapons for use in national emergencies arising from labor disputes." What will be the nature of the "weapons" Kennedy will ask for?

Kennedy wants the power to choose from a number of weapons. He says if management and labor do not in advance know which weapon he might pick, each may think his choice would be the weapon it most fears, so may be eager to come to a settlement.

Among the weapons Kennedy wants available are:

1. Government seizure of the struck industry—ending the strike during the period of seizure. The President could then order continuation of operations under the terms of the old agreement—something labor would not like. Or he could order the government controller to sign a contract with the union containing Kennedy-dictated terms. The industry would then be turned back to the owners. This is compulsory arbitration which Kennedy claims to dislike. Kennedy also wants the power given to fact-finding boards to make recommendations—something they do not now have. He says public opinion will force both parties to accept their recommendations. However, all labor-management people know that the selection of the fact-finders determines the character of the recommendations. Kennedy's selection would certainly be persons acceptable to labor.

What kind of farm program will Kennedy put into effect? What about the Department of Agriculture estimates that the Kennedy program will add 25 per cent to the food bill? Or Henry Wallace's that it will add 50 per cent? The cost of the Farm support program is 9 per cent of all the personal income taxes received by the federal government. Will the Kennedy program reduce this cost?

Kennedy said the exact cost of his program could be calculated by the Department of Agriculture. Thereupon, civil servants in that department made the calculations. They said the food and fiber price increases would average 25 per cent. There are many agricultural economists who think Wallace's 50 per cent figure will be more accurate because whenever politicians come into a problem with as many votes at stake as in the farm question, the pressures push costs up, not down.

Kennedy claims his proposal would reduce or eliminate today's $3.9 billion subsidy cost. In theory, it would. In practice, it is hardly likely to.

The Kennedy plan calls for complete regimentation of agriculture—all of the 250 farm commodities, not just the few now controlled. Object would be to guarantee the producers of each crop a price that would pay him (1) a 4 per cent return on his land and machinery investment (to be appraised by local committees), (2) a wage return to each working member of his family equal to unionized urban hourly rates, and (3) a management salary. To bring prices up to the point where such a return is assured, production will be held down. The government will decide how much (or rather how little) each farm may sell. If the plan were ever legislated, the next election would blow the Kennedy Administration into Kingdom Come. What will pass in its place is impossible to guess, but one thing is sure—the taxpayers will pay and pay. Finally will come the Great Awakening—like the one that killed the Potato Program. But that may be 4 to 8 years away.

Kennedy, as Senator, introduced a bill (caustically referred to as the "Right to Loaf" bill) which allows a person after earning $1730 in wages to "become unemployed" and then collect as much as $2301 in unemployment benefits over a 39-week period. Will Kennedy, as President, be as eager as he once was for this bill to become law?

Kennedy will have no choice. This bill carries a "must" order from AFL-CIO. From Labor's standpoint, its most important provision is that it federalizes the unemployment system. Once that has been done, labor believes its other requirements will come with the passage of time. Once Congress begins legislating the standards of eligibility, the state unemployment commissions become mere decentralized administrative agencies of the federal government. The Kennedy-Karsten bill would require a maximum of 39-weeks benefit period and raise benefits as indicated above.

Kennedy promised the depressed areas of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and other areas that the federal government would provide them with new industries. He promised "diversification of industry" to the steel-depressed Youngstown areas. He promised to subsidize the small mines in the Rocky Mountain States areas. He promised in San Diego that its 7,000 unemployed would get their jobs back because of his program to step up defense expenditures to provide a larger supply of conventional weapons for use in brush fire "little wars." How much will be accomplished toward the fulfillment of these promises?

If the government is to place new industries in a depressed area, it will have to order into a depressed area a factory which otherwise would choose a different area. In other words, it discriminates AGAINST as well as FOR. As a practical matter, the depressed areas bill is simply a measure to set up federal bureaus which will spend millions of dollars "holding conferences" with the representatives of depressed areas, "telling them how to attract new industries." However, the federal bureaucrats will, in the discussions, press them to go after federal funds of various kinds—like urban renewal, etc.

To fullfill the promise to diversify Youngstown-area industries, it would be necessary first of all to tell Youngstown it must not accept what is easiest for that area to get, namely additional steel fabricating capacity "because that would be additional facilities of the kind the area now has—or nondiversification. The second requirement would be government favoritism or coercion to compel industries to move there that were planning to move elsewhere.

The promise that unemployment will be reduced in aircraft-producing areas like San Diego will be fulfilled if the Kennedy Administration expands enormously the production of defense equipment whether obsolete or not. Two premises will be established: first, that the USA would produce all the weapons needed by all other countries as well as by ourselves. Second, that our country must be prepared for any and every kind of brushfire wars as well as missile warfare. Once these promises have been accepted, the most gigantic WPA of all times can be created. In wartime there are no "pockets of unemployment." If Kennedy wants to put the country under wartime conditions of arms production, his "full employment" promises will be fulfilled. However, such a program will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prevent production of more of the good things of life.

In the mountain states, Kennedy was speaking to the areas producing copper and other minerals now in oversupply because of government-subsidized overproduction. Kennedy promised to renew and increase the subsidization. He will argue that even bigger stockpiles are needed—world without end.

Will Kennedy push through Congress a law desperately wanted by the AFL-CIO, repealing the Taft-Hartley provision allowing states to enact right-to-work laws? Or will he "forget" this promise?

In Southern states, both Kennedy and Johnson were asked about right-to-work laws. Each reminded listeners that the Democratic plank promising a federal law prohibiting states from enacting right-to-work laws had been in the '48, '52 and '56 platforms as well as the '60 platform. The inference was that Southern states had nothing to worry about. However, the AFL-CIO will demand that Kennedy keep that promise.

How will Kennedy use the power of government to fulfill his promise to raise the national income by 5 to 6 per cent every year?

The "gross national income" is the sum total of all spending for goods and services—by GOVERNMENT as well as by corporations and individuals. Kennedy can easily fulfill this promise. Have the government buy more goods and services. Big Spend government can raise the national income by any specified percentage if the people are willing to have the government take over more and more of their earnings. If Kennedy is afraid to levy taxes in the usual sense, the cost will be paid by the cruelest of all taxes—inflation.

Diminishing the incomes of fixed-income groups by inflation has a side effect strongly needed by Big Government advocates. Reducing the value of savings makes the thrifty and self-reliant feel helpless and disrupted. It forces the natural opponents of Big Government to look to government for relief. In exchange for their votes, government then promises higher social security payments, subsidized housing for the aged, Forand health programs, et al.

Kennedy campaign literature promised that "Kennedy will pick up where FDR left off." In professorial circles, there was much talk that a Democratic victory would bring what the historians would call "The Kennedy Revolution." What will be the essential elements of such a "Revolution"?

The first characteristic of the Kennedy Revolution is that the federal government will assume the responsibility for solving the people's problems. Individuals will be taken care of by expanding cradle-to-grave security. The second characteristic is that once the federal government begins providing federal aid for all state and local governmental needs, the centralization of governmental authority in Washington will follow naturally. Encourage local and state officials to boast to their constituents that local improvements need not be paid for by local taxation; local officials have become experts at getting Uncle Sam to pay the bill. The more the federal government pays for, the more it can control, the greater its powers.

Will Kennedy be a "Strong" President? Has he been a strong Senator? What do his Senate colleagues say of his leadership qualities? What about his popularity with fellow-Senators?

In the Senate, Kennedy has never shown the characteristics associated with "a *strong* President." Instead, he demonstrated the characteristics of the spoiled son of a very, very rich man: he expected others to do much for him while he did nothing for them—the result of a lifetime of receiving rather than giving. As a consequence, Kennedy in the Senate ranked in popularity only one notch above the bottom man—Estes Kefauver.

One characteristic of a Strong President—complete ruthlessness—Kennedy did show in the state of Massachusetts and during the Presidential primary and the fall campaign. In Massachusetts, he long ago indicated that politicians who stood in his way would be stamped out if and when he had sufficient power. In the Presidential primaries, governors were bluntly told that the usual protocol of not running in opposition to "favorite sons" would not be observed.

In states where the Democratic party includes a high proportion of Catholics, governors were warned that the issue, "Your Governor is standing in the way of electing a Catholic to the White House," would be used against him. No governor dared stand up against that issue.

After the nomination, Southern governors and Congressmen were told not only by "Raul" (Robert, Kennedy's brother, the nickname being after Castro's brother) but by Johnson and Jack Kennedy that if they did not come out for Kennedy, they and their states would be severely punished for their defection if Kennedy should be elected without their aid.

Kennedy speechwriters, like Professors Schlesinger and Galbraith, have talked about what they call "private indulgence versus national power." Will private consumption be held down so the government may spend more money on what Schlesinger and Galbraith call "the public sector of the economy"? If so, how will private indulgence be reduced—by taxes, fiat, controls, inflation, or what?

The rate of annual increase in private consumption can't help but be held down by Kennedy's promised tremendous increase in "public" spending.

Private income will expand in terms of dollars, but sharp increases in prices —inflation—will be the means of "taxing" the public to pay for the diversion of the nation's energy to "public" expansion.

The Democratic Platform promised to end the filibuster and to emasculate the power of conservative Southern Democratic chairmen of Key Congressional committees (e. g., Virginia Democrat Howard Smith, chairman of the Rules Committee which has often bottled up radical legislation). Will these promises be fulfilled?

The power of filibuster in the Senate will be reduced. The power of committee chairmen to bottle up legislation is exaggerated. They can do so only when a majority of House members whisper to them to do so. One more than half the membership can at any time sign a petition taking any bill out of Committee.

If Southern chairmen had bolted their party then chairmanships would be taken away from them. But none did, though House Rules Chairman Smith and Senate Finance Chairman Byrd, both Virginians, were silent.

How much will the Kennedy program cost?

The cost of the Kennedy Revolution will certainly run to 15 or 20 billion dollars a year, but WHO will pay for it? Kennedy warned that he would ask for "SACRIFICE" but he never said who would make the sacrifices nor what form the sacrifices would take.

Let's call the roll and see who will NOT make any sacrifice—if Kennedy's promises are to be believed.

Not TAXPAYERS. Kennedy promised no additional taxes, but instead possibly some reductions on excise taxes. (He did say tax receipts could be obtained by doing something about "business expense," "loopholes" and depletion allowances. These will be discussed separately.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

KENNEDY IS IN—
THE FIGHT HAS JUST BEGUN

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

READ THE FIVE SUGGESTIONS BELOW

Kennedy got his VICTORY MARGIN of votes because and only because Catholic Conservatives (fast becoming a majority among Catholics), plus *a large number of anti-bigotry Protestants,* were determined in this year of 1960 to prove that 40 million Catholics are no longer fourth-class citizens.

Except for the religious factor, an analysis of the returns shows that Kennedy could not have won the election.

However, the ever-alert liberal-labor forces will now hasten to put a different explanation upon the outcome. They will claim that the election is a MANDATE for the immediate inauguration of THE KENNEDY REVOLUTION.

You and thousands like you are needed—yes, desperately needed—to help stop the Big Spend Government Program (which is what the Kennedy Revolution really is).

What can you do?

1. Buy Goldwater pins, buttons, bumper strips, and color portraits to identify yourself with all those who want to support Goldwater during the coming "Hundred Days," when the liberal-labor forces will attempt to steamroller the Democratic Platform through Congress. If you organize a Goldwater Club, see that its members are in general agreement with the Goldwater philosophy as explained in the Senator's book, "Conscience of a Conservative" (obtainable from HUMAN EVENTS, hardcover, $3; paperback, 75c). Keep anti-Semites and White Supremacists out of the clubs.

2. Organize a Resistance Movement in your Community. Goals: Resist High Taxes. Resist Big Spending. Resist Inflation. Resist Socialism. Resist the "Hundred Days." It is in the American tradition for patriots to call together their friends when a crisis like the Kennedy Revolution confronts the American people.

3. Attend the HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference in Washington, January 6-7. Details elsewhere.

4. See description elsewhere of "What YOU Can Do," a new regular Department of HUMAN EVENTS which will begin the last week in December.

5. Make HUMAN EVENTS the major item on your Christmas Gift List. Send a weekly package of inspiration and ammunition to as many as possible of those you know will enlist in this Fight.

HUMAN EVENTS will not be the "Headquarters" nor the official organ for either the Goldwater clubs nor the Resistance Movement. These movements do not need central headquarters nor generals. They need Captains and privates. The new weekly "What YOU Can Do" section of HUMAN EVENTS will suggest what to do. Action at the local level is needed, not sweeping pronouncements by Commanders-in-Chief. A few thousand local leaders each doing their bit, can perform the miracle necessary to stop the Kennedy Revolution.

NOW SEE THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS SHEET FOR A COMPLETE SELECTION OF CAMPAIGN ITEMS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To Indicate Your Support of the Movement
and
To Arouse the Interest of Others . . . .

HERE ARE SOME ITEMS YOU AND YOUR ASSOCIATES WILL WANT

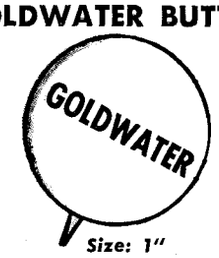
FOR THE GOLDWATER MOVEMENT

FLUORESCENT BUMPER-STRIPS

Size: 3¾" x 15"

$1 each — 15 for $10

GOLDWATER BUTTONS



Size: 1"

25c each — 25 for $4 — 100 for $10

FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIAL WEAR

DISTINGUISHED "'G' FOR GOLDWATER" FRATERNITY-TYPE PIN
10 Karat Gold-Filled Jewelry
Only $3 each

FOR THE "RESISTANCE MOVEMENT" CAMPAIGN

FLUORESCENT BUMPER-STRIPS

Size: 3¾" x 15"

$1 each — 15 for $10

"RESISTANCE MOVEMENT" BUTTONS

Size: 1"

25c each — 25 for $4 — 100 for $10

Also to be described in next week's issue—color portraits of Senator Barry Goldwater, suitable for framing. Don't miss it!

HUMAN EVENTS **410 First Street, S. E.** **Washington 3, D. C.**

Send me the items listed below:

.....Goldwater Jewelry Pin — $3 each

BUMPER STRIPS at $1 each — 15 for $10

.....Goldwater Bumper Strips
.....Resistance Movement Bumper Strips

BUTTONS at 25c each — 25 for $4 or 100 for $10

....."Back Goldwater" Buttons
.....Goldwater Buttons

RUSH YOUR ORDER TODAY!

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Part II: 30 Questions About The Kennedy Administration

Not BUSINESS. Kennedy addressed business audiences promising better profits. He particularly promised better times to small businesses, but the hint was that no business, not even Big Business, would pay higher taxes. (Quite the contrary, "he promised" accelerated depreciation allowances, a form of lower taxes in the first years of equipment use.)

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Not FARMERS. They are promised big increases in income for much less work.

Not UNION MEMBERS. Kennedy won standing ovations from union conventions with his promise that what labor wants, Kennedy wants and what labor opposes, Kennedy will oppose. Labor expects to make gains, not sacrifices, from Kennedy's election.

Not THE AGED. They have been promised free medicare, subsidized public housing, higher social security benefits.

Not the POOR. They have been told that $1.25 an hour, promised by Kennedy, is in reality too low. Furthermore, listening to Kennedy's addresses, all of the poor have a right before Kennedy's term is up to expect to be housed in new $20,000 public housing units for $35 a month.

Not TEACHERS. They have a right to expect an enormous increase in pay.

Not the MIDDLE CLASSES. They have been promised subsidized public housing and it is fair to ask what right has Kennedy to discriminate in favor of some of them at the expense of the rest?

In fact, only one group was singled out for specific sacrifice—the THRIFTY. They were told that their income from interest will be cut one third. Insurance policy incomes and pension checks are of course "interest-income," but people in those categories are not supposed to read between the lines of the Kennedy speeches.

Everybody is to get more, but nobody —except those who save money—is to pay any part of the price—is the Kennedy message to the American people.

Kennedy ads said: "JFK will pick up where FDR left off." "This is a Time for Greatness. Vote for Kennedy."

Will the Eleanor Roosevelt-headed Association for the United Nations now succeed in repealing the Connally Amendment limiting the jurisdiction of the World Court in disputes affecting the United States?

The Connally Amendment giving the USA the right to decide whether the World Court may take jurisdiction in disputes affecting the USA will be repealed and the World Court will have unlimited jurisdiction over USA matters —unless patriotic organizations now begin their bombardment of members of the U.S. Senate.

What will be the role of ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) in the Kennedy Administration?

The extreme leftist Americans for Democratic Action met last August to debate the endorsement of Presidential candidates. Many members wanted the decision postponed until October. The argument that won immediate endorsement for Kennedy was that Kennedy might decide if he won the ADA had played no part in his victory. If ADA was to be invited into White House councils, it must endorse early, work hard, help Kennedy win. Then, in return, it could demand liberal programs.

Political studies showed that Ike got 49 per cent of the Catholic vote in 1956 while Gallup's late October poll showed that only 21 per cent of the Catholics intended to vote for Nixon. Has the Catholic vote—which had been moving steadily toward the GOP since 1945—been lost to the Republican party?

Catholic conservatives, normally Republican, who voted for Kennedy to prove that a Catholic has a right to become President, have now achieved their objective. Protestants who feared Vatican control of the White House will discover that their fears are unwarranted. In 1964, Catholics and Protestants alike will therefore vote without regard to the religious issue. Catholics by nature are anti-appeasers and anti-socialists. A growing majority of them feel more at home in the Republican party than in the Democratic party.

Which party will gain in Congressional representation when the reapportionment required by the 1960 Census takes effect in 1962?

The single factor of Congressional redistricting ought to add 20 to 40 seats to Republican representation in the House of Representatives. The big cities where the Democrats have 80-20 majorities have lost heavily in population. Rural areas have lost. However, the sensational gains have been made in the suburbs, strongly Republican areas.

The composite result: a net gain to Republicans of 20 to 40 seats. However, where the Democrats control the state legislature, they will gerrymander out some of this gain. They will aim to create districts combining top-heavy Democratic big city areas with GOP suburban areas, arranging the boundaries to give a satisfactory but not excessive margin to the Democrats.

The unions put terrific pressure behind their 1960 get-out-the-vote drive to insure majorities in the state legislatures and achieve a 10-year redistricting margin. Whining conservatives who stayed at home are among the reasons for continuous liberal victories.

What are the respective chances of Rockefeller and Goldwater to get control of the Republican party?

Events between now and 1964 will have a profound influence over the relative position of the two men. As of now, Goldwater would be the overwhelming favorite of both leadership and rank and file of the GOP. However, the influence of the Enemy Columnists —the liberals—cannot be discounted. These writers and commentators have already started their chant. Their theme song; Nixon lost because of being tied to the conservatives. The GOP, say these liberals, must "go left," in 1964, when only Rockefeller would have a chance. And many influential Republicans fall for the line—completely forgetting that the insistent advice comes from people who want the GOP to LOSE!

Is it true that Big Spend liberal-labor rule contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction? In other words, what is the likelihood of a majority of the voters turning Kennedy out in 1964?

Yes, it is true, subject to a condition later explained, that liberal-labor give-away rule contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction.

In Minnesota, in 1936, Democrat Farmer-Laborite Elmer Benson was elected governor, by the greatest majority in the state's history. The GOP was "dead, dead, dead!" gloated the victors. But after two years of Democratic Big Spend, the majorities were more than reversed; the Republicans won by an even greater majority. Many states had similar experiences in the 1930's. "Give the liberals enough rope and they hang themselves."

When the Labor party ousted Winston Churchill in his moment of triumph—1945—it was proclaimed that socialism was the wave of the future. Capitalism was on its way out. However, six years of socialism turned out to be enough

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for the British. The Labor Party's future looks darker every year.

It may be objected that four Roosevelt victories disprove this thesis. But Roosevelt almost certainly would have been defeated in 1940 but for Hitler's threatening conquests. Even so, 45 per cent of the voters voted against his third term candidacy—despite Willkie's weak "me-too" campaign against him.

What about Truman's 1948 victory?

1. Truman would have lost if the GOP nad gotten a mere one-half vote more per precinct in just two states: Ohio and California. Only a little more vigor by the Republican organization would have turned Truman out to pasture.

2. That extra effort certainly would have occurred in those two states and in 46 others if Dewey had talked positive conservatism instead of negative me-tooism.

3. Even with Dewey's "wrong-way" Republicanism, Truman would have lost if his Department of Agriculture had not manipulated a sharp drop in farm prices in the last weeks of the campaign, throwing such a scare into the farmers that the normally Republican midwest voted Democratic.

The planned price-collapse taking place, Truman's give-them-hell speeches blamed the GOP. Dewey, not understanding what was happening (the full story did not come out until after election), ignored the subject and continued his high-level speeches "accepting the Presidency."

Nevertheless, ALL THREE of these items had to happen or Truman would have been "a repudiated President."

Now we would like to come back to the "condition" mentioned in the first sentence of this answer. The "condition" is dramatized by Item No. 3, which was needed for Truman's victory. That item was the government-engineered farm-price collapse, an example of what government can do to influence elections.

The greater the government control of the economy, the greater the power to bribe mass voting blocs and to manipulate government expenditures so an Administration can assure its own re-election.

Because the next four years may create such power, conservatives are no better than traitors when they say: "The War Is Lost. It's no use. I give up. After us, the deluge." Such preachers of despair are more effective agents of communism than are the Kremlin's own spies. When you see one of these defeatists, call him by his right name—a traitor. Send a marked copy of this indictment to the "traitors" that you know.

If Kennedy should actually carry out his Extravaganza, the Kennedy Revolution in the first One Hundred Days, that fact may defeat him in 1964.

Though defeated in 1960, the Republicans still got 49-+% of the vote. The return of the Catholic conservative vote would assure an ample GOP majority.

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS

408 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

Send me _____ reprints of "30 QUESTIONS ABOUT THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION" at $_____

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Additional copies of this 6-page article: single copy 25c (coins not stamps); 8 copies $1; 75 copies $5; 400 copies $20; 1,000 $35. Unless otherwise ordered, reprints are sent by fourth-class mail, which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first-class mail delivery of 6-page articles, add 1c per copy; for airmail, add 2c per copy.

Enter my subscription

☐ 5 weeks for $1 ☐ 1 year for $12.50

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

Labor's Campaign Role

By VICTOR RIESEL

What Winston Churchill needs last in his old age is my paraphrasing his lines. But after trudging wearily through the cities and countryside in the wake of the campaigners there is only one description of what the union chiefs did:

Never in the field of political conflict was so much owed to so many by Jack Kennedy. For two months they dissolved the labor movement for him. They turned it into a vast political machine. They didn't want to be the target in the campaign. So they personally were the quiet men.

In state after state they really were the Democratic party, as many a district leader, soon to be replaced by a bright young labor man, will realize.

Not even when I was a New York City cost accounting student genius could I, or anyone, have reckoned the funds it would take to put such a political army in the fields and precincts.

There is, for example, Walter Reuther, the fellow whose spastic neck muscles almost paralyzed his upper back for a while. His schedule, nonetheless, was literally as heavy as Jack Kennedy's.

Working under Reuther and other Auto Union leaders, were at least 300 of the UAW's 600-man organizing staff. Across the land they campaigned not only plant by plant but department by department, floor by floor. They distributed millions of copies of their literature which came bulked up in 10,000 piece lots. Also active, especially in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, were Dave McDonald's Steelworkers.

No less active was AFL-CIO president George Meany. He worked himself into cold after cold and was on the phone day and night contracting unions, raising funds, consulting with Democratic leaders. At his order the national organizing division assigned most of its competent field organizers to regional supervisory political activity. This meant at least 50 men.

I could list over 200 nationally powerful union leaders who did nothing but politick. Some are internationally prominent. Some are newcomers. There is, just to pick one, a friend of Democratic national chairman, Senator Henry Jackson.

His name is Ed Altman and I select him for he is virtually unknown even in most labor circles. Altman, however, is national president of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, an AFL-CIO maritime affiliate.

This union chief traveled with and in advance of Senator Kennedy. The labor official, working with Electrical Workers Brotherhood leader Joe Keenan, made no policy. He would get into a town, contact the local union people and get them to organize a meeting, a demonstration, a street crowd, a reception.

Whoever was available was urged to get down to the local hotel or headquarters "and meet Jack." Then Ed Altman would get set for the next town.

Point is that Altman was just elected and was hardly familiar with his own office. But he was dedicated first to getting Senator Kennedy into that other office.

No matter how you run up or down on the union chain of command, the story is the same. There are here in Wisconsin some 1200 state, local and minor officials. They lead some 350,000 members. Most of them were out campaigning every night.

This is the story which can only be told at random. The record shows, for example, that in Casper, Wyoming, the political action group made 12,750 phone calls during the registration period.

Is that random enough? What makes this campaign different is labor's concentration in such states as Vermont and Idaho, South Dakota and Montana. The activitists add up by the tens of thousands; the phone calls by the hundreds of thousands.

Labor's own press outdid any official Democratic offering. For months now I've measured space in it given over to praise of John Kennedy and criticism of Richard Nixon. At least 25 to 50 per cent of millions of copies of thousands of editions of labor papers carried this material.

Never before has so much been done by so many—not for FDR, HST or Adlai, with whom they lost twice. They did not relish losing a third time. This, they felt, was the only thing they could not afford.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Rising Campus Conservatism

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Reprinted by permission of the Wall Street Journal

THE SCENE might be any one of 200 college town bookstores in the US, but in this instance it happens to be Whitlock's, a New Haven, Conn., bookshop within a stone's throw of the Yale University library. Two undergraduates are asking for "The Conscience of a Conservative," by Senator Barry Goldwater. The clerk is interested; he wants to know if it is assigned class reading. No, say the students, they are acting on their own; they have been hearing things about the Senator's ideas on liberty.

The incident might be dismissed as routine if it were not for the fact that within a two-month span of time publisher Alex Hillman of New York has had to order new lots of his paperback edition of the Goldwater book from the printer on eight separate occasions with 50,000 going out to the newsstands and bookstores at a clip. A big proportion of the sales (now approaching 400,000 in addition to the 100,000 hardcover copies disposed of by the Victor Publishing Co. of Kentucky) have been in the college towns.

Since Barry Goldwater began making some well-applauded speeches for the Nixon-Lodge ticket, which he supported much as the late Senator Borah of Idaho supported the likes of Calvin Coolidge when he was privately yearning for a battling Teddy Roosevelt, the popularity of "The Conscience of a Conservative" undoubtedly owes something to election year publicity. But it is plain, too, that the Goldwater phenomenon is also part of something that began well before the 1960 Republican convention and will persist long after election day. The truth would seem to be that the young college generations of America may be at the beginning of another big swing, this time away from the State-Welfarist political ideas that have dominated campus arguments since FDR first tilted his cigarette holder at a rakish angle and said, "My friends."

Many of the affected students are still not old enough to vote—which may be good news for John F. Kennedy. But four years from now, eight years from now, 12 years from now, the pressure on the old parties from the youngest precinct workers and convention delegates may tell a different story. The "new" radicalism—a radicalism which looks with favor on more freedom and responsibility for individuals and more power over taxes and spending for local political units—is already on the attack in the college communities.

Take Madison, Wis., for example. Once a stronghold of the La Follettes, the University of Wisconsin still boasts a faculty which looks back with nostalgia on the "progressivism" of the Twenties and the New Deal of the Thirties. But an upstart undergraduate publication, "Insight and Outlook," treats the faculty most disrespectfully to articles calling the professors a "smug collection of liberals." At Harvard, where Fair Dealing professors (historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., economist J. Kenneth Galbraith) carry on the tradition of the old radicalism, the new president of the student council turns out to be anti-Schlesinger and anti-Galbraith, a crusading conservative in an almost forgotten mold.

The Yale Calliopean Society, once a forlorn band of conservative last-ditchers who were laughed at by the rest of the campus, now has to limit its membership to keep from bursting at the seams, and at Princeton the Whig-Clio club, the oldest political discussion group on the campus, now seeks national right-wing blessings. In the Deep South State of Mississipi at Jackson, students from a number of colleges have combined to publish "The Campus Conservative," with appropriate quotations from old Grover Cleveland covering the back page. And at the University of Pennsylvania the New Conservative Society has been formed, open to undergraduates and to students at the law school and the Wharton School of Finance.

MUCH of the stir on the campuses is due to a mushrooming national organization called the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists, with headquarters in Philadelphia and an active Midwest branch office in Indianapolis. When the I.S.I. set up its propagandistic shop in 1953 to counter the venerable League for Industrial Democracy (once the Intercollegiate Socialist Society), it had a mailing list of 400 students. Today the list has grown to 12,000, including professors and college library employees. I.S.I. considers the presence of a name on its list the equivalent of an active dues paying membership, for students and teachers must profess a personal interest in order to get I.S.I. mailings.

The I.S.I. puts some remarkably high grade material into the hands of students through "The Individualist," a news letter publication edited by David Franke, a young man not long off the campus of Del Mar College in Corpus Christi, Texas. Recent issues of "The Individualist" have included, besides student-written articles, some pointed essays by Professor Richard Weaver of the University of Chicago, Wilhelm Roepke, the Geneva economist, and Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer of the Notre Dame political science faculty.

Copyright 1960 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The I.S.I., which is considering changing its name to get the word "conservative" into its running title, is educational in its aims, and does not itself take part in political campaigning. But the students who have been affected by its principles have translated them into political action. Last winter, when the National Defense Education Act of 1958 was being attacked by university presidents because it required a loyalty oath from students availing themselves of Government tuition subsidies, undergraduates responded by forming a National Student Committee for the Loyalty Oath. And early this autumn, at a conference in Sharon, Conn., a group including Robert M. Schuchman of the Yale Law School, Howard Phillips of Harvard, William Madden of Holy Cross and William Schulz of Antioch College—students, all of them—kicked off something called Young Americans for Freedom.

Part of the "Sharon Statement" of Y.A.F. (the youngsters have a proclivity for using initials as words in the manner of the old New Dealers) read:

"We, as young conservatives, believe: That foremost among the transcendent values is the individual's use of his God-given free will, whence derives his right to be free from the restrictions of arbitrary force; that liberty is indivisible, and that political freedom cannot long exist without economic freedom; that the purposes of government are to protect these freedoms through the preservation of internal order, the provision of national defense, and the administration of justice; that when government ventures beyond these rightful functions, it accumulates power which tends to diminish order and liberty."

The statement of principles proves that the young have taken to reading such Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century worthies as John Locke and the Thomas Jefferson who would certainly feel himself closer to Barry Goldwater than to Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and John F. Kennedy.

When, a decade ago, a number of little magazines and news letters came timidly into being to combat the hold of the dominant left-wing "opinion" journals, they were largely written by old-time conservative veterans of the ideological wars, or by ex-Communists and ex-collectivists who had been sharply disillusioned by events. But in recent months youngsters not long off the campuses have been turning up as junior staffers on such publications as "Human Events" (a conservative Washington news letter with a paid circulation of 42,000), William Buckley's "National Review" (which pulled a big enthusiastic crowd to its fifth anniversary dinner at New York's Plaza Hotel recently), and in the editorial offices of conservative Richmond, Virginia, and Indianapolis, Indiana, newspapers.

The new conservative quarterly, "Modern Age," published in Chicago, has been hospitable to young conservative essayists, and the "Freeman," issued by the Foundation for Economic Education at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., has printed articles by young anti-Keynesian economists.

The quality of writing provided by the new conservative recruits from the American campuses is far above anything that has been published by young writers in the left wing journals in recent years. Indeed, the Schlesinger-Galbraith generation —now in its late forties and early fifties—is the last to contribute anything of note to left wing polemical literature.

Talking to the young right wingers at one of their functions is an illuminating experience. Their responses to recent history are quite uncomplicated. They don't relish looking forward to a life in which their paychecks are destined to be hacked into by growing charges for a "Social Security" which they are sure will be paid in monstrously inflated coin some 45 years later. They don't want to become "veterans of future wars," and they are sure the best way of staying out of the American Legions of the future is to keep Soviet Russia in its place right now.

All of which points to at least one reason for the tremendous success of the Barry Goldwater book. It, too, is uncomplicated. It, too, has a preoccupation with a morality which considers that welfarist benefits paid for in inflated values are a form of robbery of young and old alike.

The young who are taking Goldwater to their hearts seem to be enlisted in a war that will continue long past election day. And publisher Hillman, who says of the Goldwater paperbook that it is "the biggest political book of my time," may have something when he surmises that it will keep right on selling regardless of the election outcome.

ORDER BLANK

Send me _____ reprints of "RISING CAMPUS CONSERVATISM" at $ _____

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Additional copies of this 2-page article: single copy 15c (coins, not stamps); 15 copies $1; 35 copies $2; 125 copies $5; 300 copies $10; 1,000 copies $20. In 5,000 lots $15 per thousand. Unless otherwise ordered, reprints are sent by fourth-class mail, which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first class delivery of 2-page articles, add ½c per copy; for airmail, add 2c per copy.

Enter my subscription ☐ 5 weeks for $1 ☐ 1 year for $12.50

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

IF YOU LIKE THIS ARTICLE . . . . You should subscribe to HUMAN EVENTS, the weekly Washington Newsletter, reporting to 40,000 business and political leaders on politics, labor, taxes and business. HUMAN EVENTS will tell you each week the news behind the news from the Nation's Capital. TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: $1 for 5 weeks. One year: $12.50. YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What You Can Do

A REGULAR FEATURE IN YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Human Events

Vol. XVII, No. 46 — Section III

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Coming Soon . . .

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Beginning with the first issue after Christmas (the second issue received by those to whom you send Christmas gift subscriptions), HUMAN EVENTS will publish a Special Section entitled WHAT YOU CAN DO.

People at the grass roots—where the votes come from—can have tremendous influence upon pending legislation if they only know what to do.

Example: The Congress of the past two years was two-thirds Democratic. Nevertheless, when the Landrum-Griffin labor-reform measure came up, Congressmen who owed their election to the Labor Bosses were forced by a mobilized public opinion to vote in favor of Landrum-Griffin.

The New Section will be printed for 30 to 35 weeks each year—the weeks Congress is in session—plus a summary report during the two weeks following Congressional adjournment.

The New Section, which will usually be two pages, will tell you WHAT YOU CAN DO to help pass sound legislation and defeat bad legislation. The Section will concentrate its fire; it will limit its coverage to roughly the fifteen most important bills before each House.

For each of the fifteen most crucial legislative proposals you will get the following information:

1. A brief description of its contents and a statement of its long-term consequences.
2. The arguments to use in writing your Congressman.
3. WHEN to do your letter-writing for or against each bill.
4. Whom to write to—in addition to your own two Senators and your Representative. The more hard-working of the members of the Congressional Committees to which bills are referred become authorities in their fields. Other Congressmen look to them for guidance. Committee members are especially receptive to letters presenting factual material, especially case histories describing what the consequences of legislation have been or might be.

As proposals are voted upon, the New Section will publish the voting record. The KEY vote on a bill is not always the vote "on final passage." On the contrary, it may be on a technicality, a parliamentary motion. The Labor Lobby knows which is the decisive vote and they put all of their pressure to get a majority on that vital rollcall. Once that rollcall indicates the ultimate fate of the measure, the vote "on final passage" may be a mere formality. The KEY rollcall may show either a bigger majority than is necessary or it may show that the fight has been hopelessly lost. When one or the other of these possibilities looms, the Labor Bosses pass the word to liberal-labor members representing marginal districts that they can, if they feel it necessary, reverse themselves in order to fool enough voters back home to insure their re-election.

After you see how your Congressmen vote, you and your friends should write a letter of either approval or disapproval. From experience, Congressmen tend to believe that only the labor crowd watches how they vote.

A common Congressional remark is: "What's the use of pleasing conservatives? They never thank us when we vote their way; in fact, most of them don't even KNOW HOW WE VOTE."

The Section on WHAT YOU CAN DO will be a *part of your regular subscription.* However, it can also be purchased separately in quantities so you can distribute copies to members of civic and patriotic organizations and to others you think will DO SOMETHING about Congressional voting. Your bulk order will be mailed to you by First Class mail each Friday night. In most parts of the United States, you should receive it on Monday or Tuesday morning. You can enter a single order for the quantity you want and for the entire 30-to-35-week Congressional session.

Prices for this Section for the 30-to-35-week period—sent First Class to a single address:

Single subscription:	$ 5.00	(Each additional $5.00)
10 Subscriptions to a single address:	$ 30.00	(Each additional $3.00)
25 Subscriptions to a single address:	$ 62.50	(Each additional $2.50)
50 Subscriptions to a single address:	$100.00	(Each additional $2.00)
100 Subscriptions to a single address:	$175.00	(Each additional $1.75)

In making up your Christmas gift list think of your friends all over the United States who may be potential leaders in the FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

You can MULTIPLY YOURSELF by sending HUMAN EVENTS to MILITANTS who are eager to wage a winning war against the "giveaway liberals" who want to use the people's money to buy their way into power.

The Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA) plans to set up a political action organization in every county in the United States—cooperating with this HUMAN EVENTS program.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Attend Political Action Conference January 6-7, 1961

HUMAN EVENTS will hold a Political Action Conference at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C. next January 6 and 7. The newly elected Congress will be holding its opening sessions. The new President will be awaiting the inauguration.

Leading Senators, Representatives, and noted Washington correspondents—those pictured above and others whose acceptances are dependent upon the results of the election—will be Conference speakers. They will appraise the consequences of the election. In the seminar discussions, they will tell you what you can do back home to promote sound legislation and defeat unsound legislation.

The pressures for inflationary spending programs have been growing. The demagogs and the con men have been promising a Santa Claus government. The egghead Americans for Democratic Action and COPE, the political arm of the AFL-CIO, are working for the creation of a centralized all-powerful Federal Government, the blueprint for socialism.

Inflation is the secret weapon of the Communists. Lenin taught that the erosion of the currency is the way to reduce to helpless dependency the self-reliant, thrifty classes who are the natural enemies of the Communist revolution.

The undisguised warfare against the people by the forces behind the Big Spend, Big Tax, Big Government programs will come out into the open when the new Congress convenes next January.

HUMAN EVENTS aims to rally together in Washington those who believe in limited constitutional government, states' rights, private enterprise and individual freedom.

On your calendar, mark those dates, Friday and Saturday, January 6 and 7. Plan to attend. Fee: $75. For additional members of the same family, $45. Fee for attendance at all sessions includes the two lunches and the two dinners (Friday and Saturday). Hotel accommodations and breakfasts, extra. Rooms at the Willard Hotel are priced at: Singles, $10 and up, Doubles, $17 and up.

This Conference comes as the Convention Season is beginning in Washington; therefore only 100 hotel rooms can be obtained. First come, first served. MAIL YOUR RESERVATION IMMEDIATELY.

HUMAN EVENTS **410 First Street, S. E.** **Washington 3, D. C.**

I wish to make my reservation for the HUMAN EVENTS POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE to be held on January 6 and 7 at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., at the specified fee of $75 for myself, and $45 for each additional member of my family. Fee for attendance at all sessions includes the two lunches and the two dinners (Friday and Saturday). Hotel accommodations and breakfasts, extra. Rooms at the Willard Hotel are priced at: Singles, $10 and up, Doubles, $17 and up.

I UNDERSTAND THAT FEE WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL IF FOR ANY REASON I CANNOT ATTEND THE CONFERENCE.

(number) ____ @ $75 each $____ Name _____

(number) ____ @ $45 each $____ Address _____

Check enclosed for TOTAL $____ City _____ Zone ____ State _____

BARRY GOLDWATER
Senator from Arizona

AUGUST E. JOHANSEN
Representative from Michigan

WILLARD EDWARDS
Chicago Tribune

STROM THURMOND
Senator from South Carolina

RALPH DE TOLEDANO
Syndicated Columnist

BRUCE ALGER
Representative from Texas

EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
Representative from Illinois

FORREST DAVIS
Cincinnati Enquirer

EDGAR W. HIESTAND
Representative from California

FULTON LEWIS, JR.
Mutual Broadcasting System

HAROLD R. COLLIER
Representative from Illinois

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

YOU CAN'T AFFORD THE LUXURY OF FEELING DISCOURAGED.

Give HUMAN EVENTS for Christmas to all of your friends.

Human Events THE WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. XVII, No. 46 November 17, 1960 Section I — News

WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

POST MORTEM: *Some silver linings* .....(561)

THE VOTE: *Recounts are in order* .....(561)

ROCKY: *Loses New York—and prestige* ....(562)

LABOR: *Invests heavily in the Senate* .....(563)

ELECTORAL COLLEGE: *What's the cure?* (565)

Pattern for Victory Next Time: As wisps of election smoke dissolve on Capitol Hill, the practical political meaning of last week's vote outcome becomes clearer, with some encouraging factors.

The razor-thin popular majority (Will it turn into a minority as final returns come in?) has made Kennedy's political posture anything but strong. "He's no FDR, and the New Frontier is no irresistible New Deal"—is one current remark. As one instance, a President-elect who loses his gubernatorial candidate in his own state (Massachusetts), despite a desperate eleventh-hour effort to save that Democrat, looms as no Hercules.

The Southern leaders of his party saved Kennedy from defeat—and in the upcoming congressional situation these leaders will be difficult to ignore.

The image, resulting from the election figures, is that of a Democratic candidate dragged precariously across the goal line, with the aid of the machines of Reuther and the big cities and Southern conservatives—and perhaps with the taint of fraud (see story below). Scarcely a giant figure of a President-elect.

Hence, Capitol Hill has become keenly interested in how the Old Coalition of conservative Southern Democrats and Republican conservatives reacts to the new situation. In the Senate? Partly due to the unwillingness of ivory tower conservative voters to go to the polls in 1948, the coalition ranks are weak.

In the House? Due to practical-minded conservative voters, who this year backed the GOP ticket completely, the House will have at least 22 new conservative GOP members—one astonishing victory in the election. All on the Hill agree that this means either (1) strengthening of the Old Coalition; or (2) realignment—that is, joint conservative organization of the House, with division of chairmanships, election of a Speaker. This last would impose a formidable roadblock to the radical New Frontier program. It is recalled that it was a Democrat, Representative Whitten of Mississippi, who suggested something resembling this on the floor of the House last session.

The House Republican success arose from the resourceful and fighting House Congressional Committee. In 1959, under the late Congressman Simpson, it raised its own campaign money; since then, under Congressman William E. Miller (N.Y.), the Committee's Washington staff and its field force did yeoman work in paving the way for 22 new seats.

Capitol Hill, contemplating last week's results, cannot help noting a resemblance with the morning after November 2, 1948, when Truman secured his second term, as a minority President. (The counting of ballots in California and Illinois may still make Kennedy a minority President.) Truman's basic weakness developed so that he lost much strength in the 1950 elections and chose not to run in 1952.

Hence, the immediate goal hailed by all conservatives on the Hill is the off-year election of 1962, when there will be a chance to elect a conservative House and Senate. The GOP conceivably could take over Congress two years hence. One verdict today on Capitol Hill: the election showed that, judging by the popular vote, the Republican party can tap enormous mass support, even when its candidate turns out to be weak.

Fraud? The closeness of the popular vote, particularly in Illinois and Pennsylvania, has aroused intense suspicion among pros in Washington. Some even suggest—as a parallel—the historic "steal" of the 1876 election of GOP President Hayes.

Cook County and the City of Philadelphia are obviously not operated politically on the principles of the Decalogue. The way the Democratic machine in Chicago "held out" some of its "rotten boroughs" during the counting of the vote last week intensified suspicion. Did the Democratic machine hold out these precincts just to see how many votes were needed to overcome Nixon's downstate vote?

Similarly, Philadelphia for over a year has been in the throes of a scandalous exposure of Democratic election abuses in that city—such as the number of alleged registrants whose addresses were parking lots, parks, etc. Philadelphia's Committee of

Copyright 1960 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Seventy, one of the oldest reform groups in the country, is slated to probe what has excited the suspicions of the local pros.

The 325,000 Democratic majority in Philadelphia (whose size ensured Kennedy's capture of the state's 32 electoral votes) does not "make sense" to any pro in that town, according to our correspondent in Philadelphia. How was it done? The Committee of Seventy, we are assured, wants to find out.

As for Illinois, a spokesman for the Committee of Honest Elections (which is backed by the Chicago *Daily News*, a paper which has aired exposes of "gravestone voting" in the Windy City) said this organization is watching the situation closely, and will act if fraud comes out during a canvass or recount. "Clean voting" organizations like the above defend the rights of voting citizens—a true "civil rights" activity. In this situation, they would strive to see that the rights of Nixon voters are defended.

Meanwhile, rumors from other places: (1) *from St. Louis, Missouri (a state which went only narrowly Kennedy), comes talk of ballot stuffing by the Democratic organization; and* (2) *from Hudson County, New Jersey (scene of a close Kennedy-Nixon race), comes talk similar to that in Illinois ("Why were some precinct reports in Hudson County delayed?"); also in South Carolina and Texas.*

In the Nation's Capital, it is felt that state organizations should demand canvasses and recounts. Reports from California indicate a possibility that the large absentee vote might throw the state into the Nixon column. In this close election, it is felt, all steps should be taken to ensure that the title to certification as President of the United States is cleared of any shadow of doubt.

Watch Goldwater: Unless recounts put Nixon in, the VP will fade out, say Capital tongues. The big power moving into the front of GOP picture is, of course, Goldwater. In a cannily phrased statement on the morrow of election, the Arizona man said he would like to figure in the '64 picture, but "not necessarily as top candidate." And he added, "But I don't want Rockefeller in that spot." Goldwater said further that the GOP lost the race because it had a "me-too" candidate. Having successfully staged a sweep in Arizona for conservative GOP candidates, Goldwater remarked, "The national GOP should take its cue from Arizona."

Rocky: Capitol Hill is set for the impending campaign, pushed largely by "modern" Republicans of the "Chase Bank crowd," to build up Nelson Rockefeller as the man for 1964—although Rocky was one of Election Day's biggest prestige losers.

"Rockefeller emerges as one of the great leaders of the Republican party," announced New York's Senator Kenneth Keating shortly after that state's 45 electoral votes were lost to the Democrats. The picture Rocky's champions are set to project is that of a tireless fighter for the GOP ticket who just couldn't sell Nixon to the voters because the Vice President wasn't "progressive" enough.

But HUMAN EVENTS reported November 3 on Nelson's lack of zeal in speaking out for Nixon, while putting more campaign speech emphasis on himself and his record as Governor. Further debunking the "Rocky did all he could" line (some of his friends gave him a "campaigner of the year" award last week) is a confidential study which shows that in the speeches he made during the campaign he mentioned Nixon very sparingly.

In the closing days of the campaign, Barry Goldwater (who made 126 speeches for Nixon in 26 states) sent a message to Rockefeller urging the Governor to greater efforts in order to carry New York, but such efforts were not forthcoming. When it became apparent that Nixon had lost New York, reporters gathered at GOP headquarters in Manhattan's Hotel Roosevelt for a concession statement —but it came from Senator Keating rather than Rocky. Newsmen tried hard to find the Governor, but he repeatedly ducked them.

When they finally got on his trail, Nelson fled into the night—by way of the hotel's fire escape!

Few doubt that a central theme of the Rockefeller Presidential push will be the "a progressive must be nominated if we hope to win" line. This line will be encouraged by the Democrats. Robert Kennedy played on it last week by stating that Rocky would have been tougher to beat than Nixon. This line isn't new. It was used by Harry Truman's strategists before the 1948 GOP convention when they proclaimed with false fear that Dewey would take away Democratic and independent votes and thus prove hardest to beat. "Let me at Taft," Harry Truman continually and hypocritically bellowed. Actually, the Democrats feared Taft and wanted to get at "me-too" Dewey, as was frankly revealed in the book *Inside the Democratic Party* (endorsed by Truman), by Jack Redding, the Democratic party's publicity chief during the 1948 campaign. The strategy worked and many Republicans looking back at the result hope soft heads in the GOP do not fall for the line again.

If Only: Wistful afterthoughts lighten the burden of defeat and provide a piece-work picture of why defeat occurred. Hence, here follow illuminating laments (heard on Capitol Hill) beginning, "If only":

(1) . . . Nixon had listened to pros' advice to shun the great TV "debates"—especially the first debate—after which one high pro, an adviser to Nixon, composed a letter to the GOP candidate as follows: "The man who stood up to Khrushchev failed to stand up to Kennedy. When you say 'I agree but' time after time and say it with deference while your opponent holds you in quiet scorn, you make him, not you, the leader. One more like that and Kennedy is the next President."

(2) If only Clergymen Peale and Poling had refrained from lending respectability to the bigotry

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

movement. Had they done so, anti-Catholic war-whoops from the South could have been dismissed as ridiculous (as they turned out to be); and then the Kennedy Machiavelians could not have exploited the matter to inflame Northern Catholic elements to support Kennedy at the polls.

(3) If only the GOP National Committee had found out that Alfred E. Smith, Jr., and his sister (offspring of Governor Alfred E. Smith, unsuccessful Catholic aspirant to the Presidency in 1928) were supporting Nixon. What an opportunity for the Republicans to have organized Al Smith Clubs for Nixon!

(4) If only Nixon and other GOP leaders had emphasized this point: in the last 50 years the US has gone into war three times, each time under a Democratic Administration. Also voters could well have been reminded more often that Eastern Europe and China had been taken over by the Reds under Democratic Administrations.

(5) If only all conservatives had organized effectively in political action groups to get out their vote, as COPE did the job for the Democrats. In Ohio, obviously they did (where they won for Nixon), although early reports had predicted a Kennedy victory; also it is reported that a COPE-type campaign was mounted successfully in Richmond, Virginia, giving that state to the GOP ticket.

(6) If only Ike had supported Nixon up to the hilt from the very start, instead of timing his stumping to the last two weeks.

Big Labor and the Senate: It was COPE's election, all right, declares syndicated columnist Fulton Lewis, Jr., but no one wants to admit it. After analyzing the reports filed—as required by law—with the Secretary of the Senate, Lewis notes that not a single Democratic senatorial candidate reported in full his financial support from labor unions.

Illinois' left-wing Senator Paul Douglas, who defeated Republican Sam Witwer, received $25,000 from national labor organizations, according to preliminary reports filed with Congress. The total figure, when local union contributions are included, is likely to be many times that. Yet Douglas acknowledged labor donations to his campaign of only $7,000.

Michigan's "liberal" Senator Pat McNamara, who beat conservative Alvin Bentley, filed a report with the Secretary of the Senate that he had received contributions of less than $1,000. In 1954, when he ran for the Senate for the first time, total labor aid was estimated to have been $1 million. The figure was undoubtedly equal to that this year.

Oregon's Mrs. Maurine Neuberger received substantial labor aid, but filed no report at all. Neither did Wyoming's Raymond Whitaker, who lost to conservative Republican Keith Thomson. In Kansas, Democrat Frank Theis reported no labor contributions, although support from Big Labor and the left-wing National Committee for an Effective Congress was substantial.

South Dakota Congressman George McGovern reported a single contribution of only $2,500 *from the D. C. Committee for Good Government. What he did not legally have to report were gifts to his campaign of more than* $10,000 *from five separate unions and the National Committee for An Effective Congress.*

Khrushchev on Kennedy: Senator Kennedy's promise to increase the prestige of America abroad has already been fulfilled. The junior Senator from Massachusetts, however, may not be pleased that America's reputation has not been enhanced among our anti-Communist allies (Formosa "mourned" Kennedy's victory), but instead with Russia and her Eastern European satellites.

Soviet Russia, which had been discreetly silent about the election since late August, revealed the Kremlin's true sentiment the day following the election. Radio Moscow announced that "the Party of Eisenhower and Nixon has suffered a crushing defeat," and *Tass*, an official Soviet propaganda organ, reported that a housewife remarked: "We now have reason to hope it will be possible to arrange a summit meeting with a new President who seems to be more reasonable than Nixon." The Soviet Home Service radio also condemned Ike for pursuing a policy of "lies and threats" and said Kennedy would change this. East Germany also praised Kennedy, and Warsaw, Poland, commented: "Nixon was a spokesman for the U-2 flights . . . During the election campaign he vied with his competitor in anti-Soviet attitude, and one can say that he was leading in this attitude. But the American people have rejected his candidacy."

Experts who have followed the Soviet press notice this is the first time since late August that the Communist press has warmly endorsed Kennedy. Khrushchev, say the propaganda experts, held silent because he feared an unfavorable reaction toward Kennedy by the American electorate. He disguised his real feelings by claiming he favored neither candidate and likened both of them to a "pair of boots."

Bloc Voting: To determine what influences will dominate the political thinking of the President-elect, let's examine the blocs and areas whose big-majority-votes he got and had to get in order to win.

Naturally there is overlap in these items.

NEW YORK CITY: gave Kennedy a majority of 790,712.

The rest of the nation gave Nixon a majority of 431,321 at press time.

THE BIG CITIES: The five biggest cities, the areas controlled by political bosses, New York, Chicago (Cook County), Philadelphia, Los Angeles

JAMES C. DAVIS, Democratic Member of Congress from Georgia: "I regard HUMAN EVENTS as one of the soundest publications I receive. It is a strong influence for sanity in government."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(Los Angeles County), and Detroit (Wayne County), gave Kennedy a combined majority of 1,856,914.

The area outside these five big cities, where voters tend to make their own decisions, cast a majority of 1,497,523 for Nixon.

THE LABOR BOSSES: See Victor Riesel's column elsewhere in this issue. Reuther, Meany, Carey, McDonald, Dubinsky *et al* are not the type to allow the young man from Hyannis Port to forget who put him in.

THE NEGRO VOTE: Ike got 26 per cent of the Negro vote; Nixon got no more than 15 per cent. If Nixon had gotten 20 per cent, Kennedy would have been the also-ran.

The central feature of the Kennedy four-year political program will be to build up the Southern Negro vote. This year, Southern Negroes cast only 10 per cent of the Southern vote. By 1964, the goal is to have that vote reach its full proportion of the Southern population—from 13 per cent in Texas to 45 per cent in Mississippi. The Kennedy-Reuther-Schlesinger reasoning is that the Negro vote will be cast 80 to 90 per cent for the most "liberal" candidate.

One of Kennedy's indirect methods of wooing the Negro vote will be to ask Congress for several hundred million dollars for the new African nations. Argument: "If the USA doesn't, Russia will."

THE JEWISH VOTE: It is estimated that Kennedy got something close to 80-85 per cent of the Jewish vote. Kennedy would have lost California if he had gotten anything less than that full proportion and he would have lost New York if he had gotten only 65 per cent. That explains the virulence of the Democratic party's campaign against Lodge's alleged pro-Arab stand in the United Nations.

THE CATHOLIC VOTE: Gallup's October poll revealed that Ike got 49 per cent of the Catholic vote in 1956 and showed that Kennedy would get 79 per cent this year. Lubell found that Catholics showed a greater eagerness to vote this year than non-Catholics. It seems likely that about 18,000,000 Catholics voted and that more than 14,000,000 voted for Kennedy.

Of this 14 million-plus, those who switched from Ike to Kennedy probably numbered five million. The switchers include strong anti-Communists and conservatives who were emotionally driven to vote for a Catholic President.

The Catholic vote for Kennedy was largely leaderless. Pro-Kennedy Joseph Alsop wrote that a majority of the hierarchy was opposed to Kennedy —something that HUMAN EVENTS, after its Nonnenmacher survey, pointed out in its August 11th issue.

The Catholic vote is one bloc Kennedy will not reward. First, he will "lean over backwards." Second, the hierarchy resents the insinuations behind Kennedy's repeated statements that he ought to be impeached if he ever obeyed any suggestions from the Vatican. The Catholic attitude is that no such orders would ever be given.

In this election, the Catholic rank-and-file was pro-Kennedy. The hierarchy preponderantly was anti-Kennedy. In future Presidential elections, it may be expected that the Catholic rank-and-file will divide along non-religious lines.

Electoral College Reform: The "all or nothing" electoral system inspires vigorous criticism on the morrow of the close election. If the Democratic party should get one vote more than 50 per cent in New York State, it gets 45 electoral votes while the Republican party, if it should get one vote less than 50 per cent, gets none. Under that system a dozen Big City states determine the winner. Winning 50 per cent plus one vote in the Big City states depends upon the minority blocs. In the Big City states, the vote of the single-interest blocs constitutes 10 to 20 per cent of the state's total; 80 to 90 per cent of the votes of a single-interest bloc goes to the candidate who promises the most.

The cure for this condition is the proposed Mundt-Coudert constitutional amendment giving each state the number of electors equal to its delegation in Congress, those electors to be chosen in the same manner as Senators and Representatives are now elected. The Presidential nominee who gets a statewide plurality would be given two electors to correspond to the two Senators.

Each nominee would also get the elector from each congressional district in which he obtained plurality.

With the adoption of the Mundt-Coudert Amendment, the power of the Big City states in national conventions and in Presidential elections would be greatly reduced.

Human Events Success Story: On Election Day two of our Assistant Editors proved true the lesson HUMAN EVENTS has long preached—that organizational work at the precinct level is the prime ingredient for victory in politics. John R. Benedict and Nicholas T. Nonnenmacher, serving as GOP chairmen of two suburban Washington precincts in Montgomery County, Maryland, with Democratic registration majorities (one 3 to 2, the other 6 to 5), each produced victory margins of about 10% for the Republican ticket.

On a completely positive note, our editors showed that HUMAN EVENTS' advice on precinct work is no ivory tower observation, since the efforts of the people they put to work helped deal a stinging defeat to "liberal" Democratic Congressman John R. Foley (rated 100% by COPE), who sought re-election from Maryland's Sixth District.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50; 3 months $3.50. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

For change of address send old address EXACTLY AS IT APPEARS on the envelope of your copy of HUMAN EVENTS and new address (with zone number if any). ALLOW US TWO WEEKS to process new subscriptions and change of address.

Bound volumes indexed, $15. Only 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959 available.

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor and Publisher* JAMES L. WICK, *Executive Publisher*
Business Manager: W. B. HICKS, JR.
Assistant Editors: JOHN R. BENEDICT GEORGE O. FOWLER
NICHOLAS T. NONNENMACHER ALLAN H. RYSKIND
Editorial Assistant: BARBARA STAMBAUGH *Contributing Editor*: FRANK CHODOROV

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED